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REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

HULL HOUSE MAPS AND PAPERS.

A Presentation of Nationalities and Wages in a Congested District of Chicago, together with Comments and Essays on Problems Growing out of the Social Conditions. By Residents of Hull House, a Social Settlement at 335 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York and Boston. 1895.

This volume is made up of ten essays with two large colored maps (modelled on Booth's London maps, but more detailed), giving the distribution of individuals of different nationalities, and of families of different weekly incomes, throughout a selected district. There is beside an appendix, describing briefly but readably, the various activities of Hull House. The essays fall into three groups, as suggested by the title, dealing respectively with racial conditions, industrial conditions, and with various of the social and ethical problems involved.

The last group, which is not to any large degree statistical, consists of a paper by Miss Addams on *The Settlement as a Factor in the Labor Movement*, one by Miss Starr, who with Miss Addams founded Hull House, on *Art and Labor*, and a valuable critical account of the *Cook County Charities*, by Miss Lathrop, a Hull House resident and a member of the Illinois State Board of Charities.

The papers dealing with industrial questions are *The Sweating System*, by Mrs. Florence Kelley; *Wage-Earning Children*, by Mrs. Kelley and Alzina P. Stevens; *Receipts and Expenditures of Cloak Makers in Chicago* by Miss Eaton; and Miss Holbrook's comments on the Wage Map. Miss Eaton's results appear more at length in another place in this journal, and therefore need no comment here. Mrs. Kelley's papers deal largely with legislation, and especially with the act of 1893,* under which she is inspector. It is certainly not creditable to Illinois that her laws contain no requirements as to safeguards to machinery, as to children employed outside manufacturing establishments, nor even, after all the agitation of the subject in Penn-

* The decision that the "eight-hour clause" of this law is unconstitutional has lately called attention to it. Other clauses of the law are unaffected.

sylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, as to retaining children in the contaminating atmosphere of almshouses.*

The utter absence of effectual competition, and the suspension of equalizing tendencies, in a trade carried on by workers speaking nine different languages (to speak of none of the other existing obstacles) is strongly brought out in the paper on the sweating system, and the fact† that five women, working in the same building for the same sweater on the same work, received five different piece-rates, the lowest little more than a third of the highest, is a striking proof of the chaos resulting.

The value of the "wage map" seems to be largely diminished by the method of calculation employed. The data are no doubt accurate, being, for both maps, a transcript of certain of the returns as they were gathered for the report on *Slums of Great Cities*, just issued by the national labor department. Miss Holbrook says: "In estimating the average weekly wage for the year, first the number of unemployed weeks in each individual case was subtracted from the number of weeks in the year, the difference multiplied by the weekly wage when employed, and the result divided by fifty-two; then the amounts received by the various members of each family, thus determined, were added together, giving the average weekly income of the family throughout the year.‡ . . . It may seem at first sight misleading to call each single man of over twenty-one a 'family.' . . . But in this neighborhood generally a wife and children are sources of income as well as avenues of expense."§ It is of comparatively little use to know that most of the families in the district receive from five to ten dollars a week when the number of the family varies as it must, and no average size is given. Indeed, the topographical presentation of this class of facts would not be so interesting in any case as that of the distribution of nationalities. On the other hand, the information as to the location of brothels, their complete segregation, and their monopoly of their own region is of distinct interest. Of still more painful import is the fact that the inmates of these houses are "almost invariably" American girls, the great majority of them from the central-eastern states.

The papers dealing with questions of nationality are *The Chicago Ghetto*, by Charles Zeublin; *The Bohemian People in Chicago*, by

* Cf. pp. 66, 53, 148. † Noted on p. 40. ‡ P. 7. § P. 21.

Josefa Humpal Zeman ; *Remarks upon the Italian Colony in Chicago*, by Alessandro Mastro-Valerio ; and Miss Holbrook's account of the general situation in connection with the map of nationalities. In the third of a square mile here studied eighteen nations are represented, and the chart of their distribution shows how they are sometimes massed in clannish groups, and sometimes intermingled. In one house were Negroes, Italians, Chinamen, Russians, Poles, Germans, Swiss, French-Canadians, Irish, and Americans.

The separate studies of the three chief colonies are made with sympathy, if not with partiality, and contain considerable information. That on the Italian colony may be compared with the similar one by Mr. Howerth in a late number of the *Charities Review*, though Mr. Mastro-Valerio has the advantage of an acquaintance with the home conditions previous to migration. The facts in regard to the Bohemians are probably least generally known. How many realize that Chicago, beside its other elements, contains the third largest Bohemian city in the world, a colony of 60,000 or 70,000 people with their own churches, schools, theatres, labor unions, and political associations? The Bohemian papers published in Chicago number sixteen, and forty or more Bohemian building and loan associations aid the immigrant to acquire a home in his adopted country. Mr. Zeublin's paper is, intrinsically, at least equally interesting, but Jewish life has already been the subject of various studies, of some of which he gives a list.

All of these papers are valuable for their suggestions as to the persistence or modification of national traits and customs under the pressure of a great American city.

EMILY GREENE BALCH.

LABOR STATISTICS.

Fifth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Indiana, for 1893-94. William A. Peelle, Jr., Commissioner.

Pages 1-110 are concerned with women wage earners of Indianapolis. Out of 500 girls reported upon, it appears that all but 31 were born in the United States. Among these no girls doing clerical or office work were born abroad. Of 1000 parents 550 were native born, while 450 were foreign born ; 86 per cent of these wage earn-